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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an outline of the University of the Air, a new Japanese educational institution which (1) makes use of a combination of radio, television, and study centers for university-level education; (2) is aimed at upper secondary school graduates and the general public interested in pursuing higher education; (3) will constitute a nucleus of the lifelong education system; and (4) is scheduled to begin offering courses in 1985. A description of the university covers its historical background, development, structure, courses, and planned enrollments. An outline is also provided of the University of the Air Foundation, which serves as the administrative body of the university. Additional documentation includes the Law for the University of the Air Foundation and a list of subjects to be offered by the university, which will provide a wider choice of subjects than is possible in the traditional academic system, including fundamental and basic subjects, foreign languages, health and physical education, specialized subjects, and interdisciplinary subjects. (LMM)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR FOUNDATION
— THE AIM OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS PROGRAMME

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Section for Educational Co-operation in Asia
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5-22 Shimomeguro, 6-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

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N O T E

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I. THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR - OUTLINE OF THE IDEA

The Law for the University of the Air Foundation was passed at the regular session of the National Diet (Parliament) in June 1981, and the Foundation, a corporation with special status, was established in July. With this, the University of the Air came into effect in Japan.

The aim of the University is to provide a new educational institution as a nucleus of the life-long education system, by making effective use of radio and TV for university-level education.

The three major purposes of the University are:

1) to provide university level education for workers and housewives.

--- With rapid socio-economic changes, an increase in free time, and increase in the proportion of aged people in the entire population, there has been a general tendency in recent years for people from every walk of life to continue learning throughout their life.

The University of the Air aims to provide people with an opportunity for higher education to meet this demand as one of the alternatives in the area of life-long education.

2) to ensure a flexible opportunity for university education for those who complete upper secondary education as a new method of higher education.

--- It is expected that the number of people wishing to proceed to higher education will greatly increase as the number of 18-year-olds increases, 18 being the age when upper secondary education ends. The University of the Air aims to meet such a demand as a new type of university.

3) to provide the education of a new era, sharing the fruits of the latest researches and educational techniques as an education institution which can mobilize the cooperation of as many people concerned with university education as possible; and to help the improvement of university education in Japan by promoting the exchange of teaching staff and the interchangeable credit system between existing universities, and by extending the use of the materials developed for the University of the Air.

--- It is hoped that the University of the Air will serve to improve the general education and educational techniques of

existing universities by providing education based on the results of the latest research, and by using techniques developed for the broadcasting system, and materials adapted for broadcasting purposes.

The University also aims at promoting cooperation and exchange between existing universities by inviting teachers of national, public and private universities as visiting professors or lecturers, by positively promoting the interchangeable credit system, and also by permitting students to transfer to and from existing universities.

1. Background to the Establishment of the University of the Air

The idea of establishing the University of the Air was implemented after lengthy discussions among those concerned in the government, Parliament and universities.

In 1967, the Social Education Council, a consultative body to the Minister of Education, started discussing measures to utilize the broadcasting system in the educational field. This was because that UHF-TV and FM radio had reached the stage of practical use around that time. As a result, the Council submitted a report in March 1969, on "What form broadcasts for specifically educational purpose using TV and FM radio should take." In this report, the need for an extension of educational opportunities and an improvement in educational broadcasts was emphasized. The use of air waves for university education was discussed for the first time by this Council. Following this, the establishment of the University of the Air received further study.

In October 1969, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications jointly announced their intention to carry out a study on the establishment of the University of the Air. This marked the initial action taken by the government. Subsequently, consultative bodies were established by the two Ministries, the Liberal Democratic Party and the House of Representatives respectively to carry out researches on the University of the Air. On the basis of the findings of these studies, "The Research and Study Commission on the Establishment of the University of the Air" of the Ministry of Education presented its proposals in the report on the "Fundamental Plan of the University of the Air", in December 1975. This report serves as the basic reference document for preparations currently in process.

While researches were being conducted, the Ministry of Education had been experimenting with educational programmes by radio and TV since 1971 with the collaboration of the broadcasting corporations concerned.

As the first step, during the period 1971 - 74, the Ministry asked the NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the non-commercial broadcasting service with special status) and other corporations

to produce and broadcast experimental programmes and to make an effective assessment.

In 1975, the Ministry asked the private corporations to study methods applicable to distance teaching.

Since 1976, experimental distance teaching has been conducted with radio and TV programmes in order to make a further study of the methodology. With this in mind, some national universities including Tohoku and Hiroshima Universities and the Association for Correspondence Courses of Private Universities were involved.

In October 1978, the Centre for Development of Radio and TV Education was established as an institution of common use by national universities, for the purpose of studying and developing the syllabus and methods appropriate to education over the air.

The Centre, with the cooperation of private broadcasting corporations, has been planning, producing and broadcasting experimental programmes and developing teaching guidelines for university education over the air.

As a result of these experiments, the following points were clarified with regard to the university education system using radio and TV.

1) When the university and the broadcasting agency are different bodies, the final decision as to the subject and lecturers rests with the broadcasting agency in accordance with the rights of editors in planning programmes.

   Therefore, there is a danger that smooth and appropriate implementation of the university education cannot be ensured in the event of the two organizations being different bodies.

2) The smooth and appropriate management of the university will be only possible when lecturers and the programme staff jointly participate in the whole process of preparation of the programme.

The government, on the basis of the recommendations mentioned above, decided to establish the University of the Air at the time of planning the national budget for 1979. Accordingly, in February 1979, the bill for establishing the University of the Air Foundation which was to be the main agency to manage the University was put forward for discussion in the National Diet (Parliament).

The bill was not carried until June 1981 due to two consecutive rejections by the House of Representatives and the parliamentary situation. The bill was enacted and put in force a week after its adoption by Parliament in June 1981.

2. Education of the University of the Air

The University of the Air is a formal education institution under the School Education Law. Its structure and curriculum organization should therefore comply with the standards for universities, and the standards for university correspondence education determined by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture.

(1) Educational Structure and Students

The Faculty of Liberal Arts will be established in order to cater for the various wishes of the people to sharpen their inteligence and acquire more specific knowledge which could be of practical use in everyday life. Special courses will be arranged in the Faculty as follows:

The types of students will be:

1) degree-course students: students who will take designated subjects with the intention of obtaining a B.A.

2) students of selected subjects: students who will take subjects of their choice on a termly basis

3) students of a group of subjects in a specific areas: students who will take more than three subjects in a specific area on a yearly basis

(2) Contents of the Education

The objective of each course is as follows:

Course: Life Science

Specific area: [Life and Welfare]

- to acquire the knowledge necessary for a healthy and rich family life as a member of the community and the nation

Specific area: [Development and Education]

- to gain basic knowledge necessary for child rearing and youth guidance together with an understanding of the role of education in human life

Course: Industry and Society

Specific area: [Society and the Economy]

- to understand the structure, trends and basic

problems of politics, the economy and society

[Industry and Technology]

- to acquire general knowledge of trends in industrial and technological development, and techniques of administration

Course: Humanities and Nature

Specific area: [Culture of Mankind]

- to study the traits of modern civilization and community culture, and to deepen understanding of trends in ideas, literature and the arts

[Understanding of Nature]

- to search for natural truths in man's environment, and to seek to understand the deep relationship that exists between nature and man

In order to realize the above objectives, more than 230 subjects are being prepared by the University of the Air. (See Annex.)

The curriculum of the University of the Air, a collection of the results of recent academic research, is meant to facilitate the acquisition of academic knowledge which will help in the solution of various problems faced by the people of today. Therefore, a special consideration has been given to allowing students to take a wider choice of subjects than is possible in the traditional academic system.

(3) Learning and Instruction Methods

The University of the Air is a new type of education by which general workers and housewives can study in their limited free time. Instruction will be carried out by a combination of the following three methods.

1) Broadcasting lectures on radio and TV

2) Sending textbooks and other printed materials to students and instructing them by correspondence in return for the papers submitted by them

3) Special courses of instruction at the Study Centre

The standard hours of study per week for a full-fledged student to graduate from the university in the minimum 4-year period will be:

Listening to the programmes - five 45-minute programmes

Study with textbooks, etc. - approximately 5 hours

Schooling - 1 instruction course of 3 hours

The Study Centres for the University of the Air are scheduled to be built in each prefecture to offer schooling and counselling.

The functions of the Centres will include:

1) offering schooling and examinations to certify credits

2) offering chances to review programmes by installing a VTR system

3) offering a library service with reference books and academic magazines

4) offering a counselling service on learning

5) offering services on administrative matters

The students of the University of the Air should belong to the nearest Study Centre to obtain schooling, guidance and counselling and to sit examinations. Schooling will be held not only on Sundays but in the afternoons and evenings of weekdays and on Saturdays in order to cater for the convenience of students of various backgrounds.

In each Study Centre, there will be a Director with a teacher's certificate, full-time teaching staff and administrative staff. Besides these, quite a number of teachers of national, public and private universities in the district will be asked for cooperation as teachers responsible for providing schooling.

In the first phase of the plan (1985-88), two such centres in Tokyo and one each in Chiba, Kanagawa, Saitama and Gunma Prefectures will be established.

Questions regarding the contents of the educational courses may be replied to in the course schooling, by correspondence or over the air.

(4) Enrollment

As in the case of other universities, all those who have finished

Table 1 Courses and Enrollments Planned

Course	Life Science		Industry and Society		Humanities and Nature	
Specific Area	Life & Welfare	Development & Education	Society & the Economy	Industry & Technology	The Culture of Mankind	Understanding of Nature
Length of Attendance	Four years					
Degree	B.A. (only for degree-course students)					
Number of Entrants	7,000 degree-course, and 10,000 other students					
Total Capacity	20,000 degree-course and 10,000 other students					
Remarks	In the initial year, 4,000 degree-course students and 6,000 other students will be allowed. The number of students will be gradually increased and in 4 years' time when the first entrants become fourth year students, the number of degree-course entrants will be 7,000 and others 10,000.					

upper secondary education are eligible to enter the University of the Air. However, in accordance with the principle of the University of the Air to offer wider educational opportunities to people of all walks of life as an institution of life-long education, it is planned to open the door to those who are identified as having ability equivalent to those who have completed upper secondary schooling. A flexible means of entry is being devised whereby these under-qualified people are accepted as students of selected subjects or of a group of specific subjects. After getting a certain number of credits they will then be accepted as degree-course students.

Unlike ordinary universities, there will be no entrance examination. Students will be selected by a fair means such as a lottery, or in the order of receipt of application, within the designated number of students.

In addition to the full-fledged students, students wishing to take certain number of subjects and those wishing to take a certain group of subjects will also be welcomed.

Special consideration will be given, within the law, to the graduates and ex-students of other universities, to those wishing to transfer from junior colleges and technical colleges, to students of other universities wishing to take subjects offered by the University of the Air, to students of the University of the Air wishing to take subjects offered by other universities, and to other cases.

(5) Authorization of Credits and Graduation

The University of the Air will operate term-system with the following time divisions:

1st term: April 1 - July 31

2nd term: August 1 - November 30

3rd term: December 1 - March 31 of the following year

At the end of each term, examinations in all subjects will be held at the Study Centres to authorize credits. On the record of achievement, satisfactory completion of instruction by correspondence and schooling will be added to the record of examination achievements.

The degree-course students who study for four years and more and obtain a designated number of credits will be credited as university graduates with the title of B.A.

Table 2 Number of Designated Credits

University of the Air		Standards for University	
Fundamental subjects Basic subjects	36 & over	General subjects	36 & over
Foreign language	8 & over	Foreign language	8 & over
Health and physical education	4 & over(1)*	Health and physical education	4 & over
Specialized subjects Inter-disciplinary subjects	76 & over	Specialized subjects	76 & over
Total	124 & over (20 + Physical Exercise 1)*		124 & over

* Out of total, credits for schooling

3. Broadcasting by the University of the Air

The University of the Air Foundation, which is the administrative body of the University of the Air, is to have its own broadcasting station to broadcast programmes. The station will be located in the headquarters of the Foundation in Chiba Prefecture. For the time being, the programmes will be sent from there by micro wave, etc., to the Tokyo Tower, from which they will be broadcast by UHF TV and FM radio. One satellite station will be built in Gunma Prefecture to cover that area.

The programmes of the University of the Air are broadcast as classes of the University. They will therefore be produced by the joint efforts of the Course Team composed of relevant members of staff of the University and responsible personnel at the Broadcasting Station.

The tentative length of the broadcasting service each day is 18 hours from 06:00 to 24:00 hours. The same programme will be broadcast on a number of occasions at different times on different days to meet the convenience of students.

4. Time Schedule for the Establishment of the University of the Air and Future Plans

The time schedule for establishing the University of the Air is as follows:

- The establishment of the Foundation with special status
  July 1981
- The establishment of the University of the Air
  April 1983
- The establishment of the Broadcasting Station
  1984
- The Commencement of Instruction April 1985

In the first phase of this very large scale project, the University of the Air will only be available in the Kanto Area (Tokyo and the vicinity). The reasons for selecting this area are:

- It has a big population with diverse backgrounds which makes it easier to get data on which to base an extension of the project in the future.
- The existing Tokyo Tower can be utilized as the transmitting tower for a wide area, which serves to minimize the expenses involved in the preparation of broadcasting network.
- It was planned that the Head office of the University of the Air Foundation would be located in Chiba Prefecture.

The initial capital outlays for the first phase of the project (excluding the land for six Study Centres) are estimated to be around 10.9 billion yen (US$45.4 million) in total, and the recurrent expenditure per year approximately 5.4 billion (US$ 22.5 million).

The expenses will be mainly covered by governmental grants and subsidies. The tuition fees paid by the students after the opening of the university will also be included as revenue in the budget.

With regard to the extension of the project, after the first phase, discussions will continue as to the area and time-scale, and decisions will be made in accordance with technological progress of broadcasting satellites, and the result of the implementation of the first phase.

II. OUTLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR FOUNDATION, THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

Various different proposals were made by different consultative councils which had studied the question regarding the body responsible for the University of the Air. One of the councils submitted a report in March 1974 on "The Basic Plan of the University of the Air" which referred to the form of the University of Air administrative organization.

It suggested a corporation with special status having as its purpose the establishment of the University of the Air, as a desirable type of organization. This was found to have organizational advantages in cooperating with other existing universities and in making for flexible management and administration.

Further discussions were held on the basis of this report to decide on an appropriate form for the responsible body. The conclusion was that the type of responsible body should be a corporation with special status, since the status of either a national or a private university was found to present the following difficulties;

1) In Japan, the government has kept to the principle of not broadcasting. It would therefore be difficult to make the University of the Air with its broadcasting station a national university.

2) In case the University of the Air were to become a private university, it would be difficult because of the special nature of the University to keep a balance between the expected government commitment and the autonomy of a private university.

1. Structure of the University of the Air Foundation

The University of the Air Foundation is a corporate body with special status responsible for administering the University and broadcasting its programmes.

The Foundation will have an Executive Board headed by the Director General, and an Administrative Council which will function as a consultative body to the Director General. The staff will work in three departments, namely, Administration, Broadcasting and Education.

The Executive Board will be composed of the Director General, Directors and Auditor. The Director General and Auditor will be appointed by the Minister of Education, Science and Culture and

Directors will be appointed by the Director General with the consent of the Minister of Education, Science and Culture. The terms of reference of the executives are as follows:

Director General will represent the Foundation and direct the work of the Foundation.

Directors will assist the Director General in directing the work of the Foundation.

Auditor will audit the management of the work of the Foundation. If it is deemed necessary, he may transmit his views to the Director General or the Ministers (of Education and Posts and Telecommunication) in charge of the University of the Air.

The Foundation will have an Administrative Council as a consultative body. The Council will be organized in such a way as to hear and reflect the views and ideas of those interested in the University of the Air. This will help to achieve the purposes of the University which are to meet the diverse needs of society for an extension of opportunities for university education and development of a broadcasting system for educational purposes at university level. The Council will consist of 20 members appointed from among the people engaged in the following fields:

1) university education
2) educational broadcasting
3) broadcasting management
4) social education
5) other individuals with appropriate knowledge and experience

The members of the Council will be appointed by the Minister of Education, Science and Culture. The staff members will be appointed by the Director General.

2. Relations between the Ministers in Charge, the Foundation and the University

1) It is the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication which govern the University of the Air Foundation.

The terms of reference of the Ministers of the two governing Ministries regarding finance and accounting are:

i) to give approval to projects suggested other than those specified in the Law for the University of the Air Foundation

ii) to give approval to the plan of action, the budgetary plan and the financial plan and to changes that may occur in these plans

iii) to give approval to loan contracts, repayment schedules and the disposal of property

iv) to give approval to various financial documents

v) to give direction and receive reports on matters necessary for controlling the finance and accounting and to make on-the-spot inspections

The terms of reference of the Minister of Education, Science and Culture with regard to personnel are:

i) to appoint the Director General, Auditor and members of the Administrative Council, and to release them from their posts

ii) to give approval to the appointment and dismissal of Directors made by the Director General

iii) to give approval to executive members holding concurrent positions

iv) to give approval to the pay standars and retirement allowance for the staff and executive members

The terms of reference of the Minister of Education, Science and Culture for the University of the Air are:

i) to appoint the President of the University

(The appointment will be made on the basis of a proposal made by the Director General who will convey the decision taken by the Board of Trustees of the University.)

ii) to request the submission of reports on educational research projects and statistics

The authority of the government is limited to the legal minimum in order to allow the university a sufficient degree of autonomy. This is clear from the fact that the powers for direction and control given by the government are limited to matters concerning finance and accounting.

2) The University of the Air Foundation will be the body which will govern the University of the Air, but matters which are the responsibility of the University, including appointment of teachers and syllabus, etc., will be entrusted with the autonomous

management of the university. Thus, the main work of the Foundation will be financing and accounting and maintenance of the University facilities.

The University will have a Board of Trustees as a consultative body to the President. The Board of Trustees will be composed of the President, Vice-president and more than six and not more than twelve professors, who will consider such important matters as teaching personnel and the management of the University.

The powers of the Director General of the Foundation over the University are:

i) to make a proposal with regard to the appointment of the President to the Minister of Education, Science and Culture on the basis of a decision by the Board of Trustees

ii) to appoint a vice-President as proposed by the President

iii) to appoint teaching staff (professors, associate professors, lecturers and assistants) as proposed by the President with the consent of the Board of Trustees

iv) to appoint the members of the Board of Trustees as proposed by the President

[Reference]

THE LAW FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR FOUNDATION

(excerpt)

[Purpose]

Article 1. The University of the Air Foundation shall establish a university which offers education over the air and by other means, and which broadcasts programmes designated as educational, thus responding to the wishes of the people for wider opportunities for university education, and contributing to the popularization and development of the broadcasting system as a means of university education.

[Works]

Article 20. The Foundation shall implement the following items in order to realize the purpose as prescribed in Article 1.

Item (1) to establish a university which offers education over the air and by other means

Item (2) to broadcast programmes designated as educational by the University as prescribed in Item (1)

Item (3) to implement matters associated with those prescribed in Item (2)

2) The Foundation, in addition to the Items prescribed in the previous Section, may place the facilities and equipment (excluding the Radio Installation for broadcasting - radio installation as prescribed in Article 2 Item (4) of the Wireless Telegraphy Act - Law No. 131, 1950), and teaching materials at the service of other universities for their research and education by correspondence and other means, insofar as this does not cause inconvenience to the education and research of the University as prescribed in Section 1 Item (1) of this article.

3) The Foundation, with the permission of the responsible Ministers, may conduct business other than prescribed in the previous Sections, which it deems necessary to achieve the purpose of the University as prescribed in Article 1.

A P P E N D I X

DIRECTORY OF SUBJECTS PLANNED FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR

A. Fundamental Subjects

(Humanities	(Social Studies)	(Natural Science)
- Modern Views on Man and World	- Man and Society	- Earth and Universe
- History of Man	- Social Life and Law	- Materials and Energy
- Formation and Diffusion of Culture	- Comparative Politics I, II	- Biology of Man
- Literature and Arts	- Comparative Economics, Management and Society	- Nature of Japan
- Life and Arts	- Japanese Economy, Industry and Enterprises	- Mathematics and Human Life
- Education in Japan		

B. Basic Subjects

- Basic Philosophy	- Nation and Law I, II	- Basic Mathematics
- Ideas in Ancient and Medieval Times	- Economy of Today and Economic Analysis	- Basic Physics
- Ideas in Modern Times	- Accounting	- Basic Chemistry
- Ideas Today	- Formation and Development of Social Science, I, II	- Basic Biology
- World History and Consciousness of Eras	- Theory of Society of Today, I, II	- Basic Space & Earth Science
- Theory of Comparative Culture	- Social Survey	- Theory of Probability and Statistics
- Language and Communication	- Introduction to Mathematical Planning	- Experiments in Natural Science
- Thinking and Logic		

(continued)

- Human Geography
- Bahavioral Science
- Introduction to Psychology
- Introduction to Pedagogy
- Basics of Japanese Language
- Poetry Composition

C. Foreign Languages

(English)	(German)	(French)	(Others)
English I	German I	French I	Russian
II - A	II - A	II - A	Chinese
II - B_1	II - B_1	II - B_1	Spanish
II - B_2	II - B_2	II - B_2	

D. Health and Physical Education
- Health Education
- Physical Exercise

E. Specialized Subjects

Courses: Life Science | Industry and Society | Humanities and Nature

Major:

(Life and Welfare)	(Development and Education)	(Society and Economy)	(Industry and Technology)	(Culture of Mankind)	(Understanding of Nature)
- History of Life	- Thoughts on Education	- Citizen and Law	- History of Techniques and Theories of Technology	- Philosophical Study of Human Being	- History of Physical Science

(continued)

- Essence of Family Life
- Sociology of Life
- Culture of Clothing
- Culture of Eating
- Culture of Housing
- Home Management I, II
- Family Relations
- Welfare of Life
- Health of Mother and Child
- Health of Youth
- Health of Adults
- Health of the Aged
- Views on Children
- Developmental Psychology
- Learning Psychology
- Abnormal Psychology
- Depth Psychology
- Educational Psychology
- Teaching Methodology
- Moral Education
- Emotional Education
- Home Education
- School Education
- Community and Schooling
- Language and Education
- Courts of Today
- Daily Life and Law
- Laws for Business and Enterprises
- Society and Law of Japan
- International Society and Law
- Political Ideology I, II
- Political Theories of Today
- Political Life of Today
- Trends in Industrial Technology I, II
- Industrial Sociology
- Industrial Geography
- Industry and Information
- Industry and Enterprises
- Industry and Resources
- Industry and Environment
- Economic Activities and Law
- Labor Problems and Law
- Business Management I, II
- Structure of Knowledge and Learning
- Action and Norm
- Essence of Beauty & its Appearance
- Cultural Anthropology
- American Studies I, II
- Asian Studies I, II
- European Studies I, II
- African Studies
- Japanese Culture I, II
- History of Philosophy and Thoughts
- History of Social Thoughts
- History of Life Science
- Structure of Evolution of Universe
- Solar System Science
- Transition of Image of the Universe
- Science of the Earth
- Changing Images of the Earth
- Air & Ocean
- Introduction to Ecology
- Theory of Resources of Today
- Physics of Today I, II
- Material Science I
- Material Science II

(continued)

- Environmental Hygiene
- Mental Hygiene
- Diseases of Man
- Clothing Materials
- Eathing Materials
- Housing Materials
- Leisure-time Life
- Special Lecture: Life and Welfare

- Culture and Mental Development
- Youth Guidance
- Counselling
- Personality Theories
- Human Relation Theories
- Intelligence & Creativity
- Recognition & Thoughts
- Educational Evaluation
- Health and Phychology of Infants and Children
- Psychology and Education of Children
- Psychology and Education of Youth

- History of Politics I, II
- Policy Science
- Economic Ideology of Modern Times
- Economic Development Theories
- Industrial Organization Theories
- Medium & Small Scale Industry Theories
- International Economics
- History of Japanese Economy
- History of European and US Economy
- Finance and Banking
- Theory of Sociology

- Management of Personnel and Workers
- Labor Economics
- Business Analysis and Financial Administration
- Enterprise and Accounting I, II
- Marketing
- Business Organization Theory
- Production Control and OR
- Management Science
- System Engineering
- Human Engineering
- Information Engineering

- Religious Theories and Religious History
- Theory of History
- Information and Signs
- Structure and Interpretation
- History of the Arts & Its Theory
- History of Music and Its Theory
- History of Drama and Its Theory
- History of Literary Arts & Its Theory
- Expression and Appreciation
- Japanese Linguistic Culture

- Brain and Action
- Mechanism of Life
- Population Genetics
- Behavior of Animals
- Physiology of Plant Life
- Evolution of Living Things & Genealogy
- Special Lecture: Statistics
- Data Analysis Method
- Computer/Information Management/Calculation of Numerical Value
- Special Lecture: Mathematics of Today

(continued)

- Psychology and Education of Disabled Children
- Lifelong Education Theories
- Speaking Disability
- Special Lecture: Development and Education

- Social Structure and Changes I, II
- Community Sociology
- Mass Communication Theory
- Special Lecture: Society and Economy

- Measurement and Control
- Analysis and Planning
- Material Engineering
- Energy Engineering
- Commerce and Marketing
- Service Industry Theory
- Transportation and Communication
- Special Lecture: Industry and Technology

- Japanese Classical Literature I, II
- Japanese Classical Literature III, IV
- Chinese Classical Literature I, II
- Modern Literary Arts I, II
- English Linguistic Culture
- American Linguistic Culture
- German Linguistic Culture
- French Linguistic Culture
- Russian Linguistic Culture
- European Classical Literature

- Applied Mathematics of Today
- Special Lecture: Understanding of Nature

(continued)

- Special Lecture: Culture of Mankind

F. Inter-Disciplinary Subjects

- Theory of Life
- Physiology and Psychology
- Behavior and Responsibility
- Urban Problems and City Policy
- Social Security and Social Welfare
- Population, Food and Resources I, II
- Existence and Value
- Nature and Civilization
- Science and Religion
- Environment Theory
- East and West in Literature

Notes:

1) Fundamental Subjects:

Subjects which will give students an overall picture of related academic areas to help them identify problems and find out ways of exploring them more deeply.

2) Basic Subjects:

Subjects which will give students basic knowledge and skill as a foundation for specialized study.

3) Foreign Languages:

Subjects which will equip students with basic techniques of verbal and written communication in a foreign language and deepen their understanding of the characteristics of the language based on the cultural background.

4) Health and Physical Education:

Subjects which will provide the necessary knowledge for maintaining and improving physical and mental health, and give training in physical exercise.

The University of the Air, however, provides lecture only; actual physical training may be carried out by participation in athletic meetings held by public institutions.

5) Specialized Subjects:

Subjects concerning specific areas are made available according to the objectives of each course and area, to provide a systematic understanding of the results of academic research in appropriate areas.

6) Inter-Disciplinary Subjects:

Subjects involving inter-relationships between related academic areas, and integrated study for a specific subject which requires as inter-disciplinary approach within a particular area of study.